

was much hope for the United Kingdom and the British Empire across the channel.

When you think about the inevitable clash that was going to take place between the Nazis and the Russians, that would have been the clash that would have determined which power ruled the world—coupled with Japanese imperialism, America isolated as a lone island, sitting over here on this continent, in the Western Hemisphere, awfully tough to battle on both sides when you have the resources of the globe lined up against you.

The future of America may well have turned in that battle as well, Mr. Speaker.

So I rise to honor, support, and, with awe, celebrate the Greek fighters, who George Beres writes: “As Hitler learned, Greeks can be stubborn against all odds. ‘Oxi,’ the word ‘no’ in Greek, may sound like a negative, but it has become the most positive word in the language. It suggests the independence of a small nation when confronted by selfish demands of much larger nations.”

I would point out that if Hitler had been able to launch Operation Barbarossa on May 12—he was delayed 5½ weeks. Those 5½ weeks would have given him time to take Stalingrad, to take Moscow, before the bitter Russian winter. That would have changed the entire course of the war.

The Greeks did it twice for us, in Crete and then again on Oxi Day starting those 79 years ago this week. I am awfully proud of the spirit of the Greeks.

I would close, Mr. Speaker, with this quote from Winston Churchill in the aftermath of the Greek battles against the Nazis, which says: “Hence, we will not say that Greeks fight like heroes, but that heroes fight like Greeks.”

Let us honor them. We are a nation that has descended from the democracy that was formed in Greece. We modified it to a constitutional republic and did a little improvement on it, but we can use a lot of Greeks in this country. They understand freedom, and they are great fighters.

#### COMMEMORATING THE LIFE OF GINNY NiCARTHY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL) for 5 minutes.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of longtime Seattle resident Ginny NiCarthy.

Ginny was a wonderful friend, author, activist, and advocate. She was humble, brilliant, and deeply compassionate, and she changed the lives of tens of thousands of people across the world through her writing and her activism.

She passed away at the age of 92 last month, choosing to die gracefully on her own terms before dementia could take over her life and her mind.

Ginny was born in 1927 in San Francisco. She was the youngest of five. Her father once served as the mayor of Redwood City, California. Her mother worked as a switchboard operator.

Passionate about social justice as a young woman, Ginny moved to Seattle in her 20s and became involved in her new city’s artistic and political scene. She first pursued a teaching certificate in the 1960s, going on to teach middle school in Seattle’s Central District.

Informed by her experience working as a caseworker at a mental hospital, she decided to pursue a master’s degree in social work at the University of Washington and became a practicing therapist.

Born with the last name McCarthy, she changed her surname to NiCarthy in the 1970s to use an Irish prefix that means “daughter of,” rather than “Mc,” which means “son of.” This was emblematic of her deeply-rooted feminism and her drive to challenge the status quo in every aspect of her life.

In 1972, Ginny cofounded Seattle Rape Relief, which at the time was the only rape crisis center in the country. The volunteer-run organization managed a 24-hour hotline for sexual assault victims.

A decade later, she published her groundbreaking book, “Getting Free: A Handbook for Women in Abusive Relationships.” Her book, based on the premise that women’s voices needed to be heard and believed, became a bible for domestic violence survivors. Translated into multiple languages, her book had and continues to have a global impact.

She went on to publish several more books on abuse at home and in the workplace, as well as many articles addressing issues of disability, race, sexuality, youth, and aging. She volunteered on behalf of countless groups advocating for women’s rights, criminal justice reform, and antiwar efforts.

We first met when I approached her to join the board of Chaya, an organization that supports South Asian survivors of domestic violence that I, too, was on the board of. Much later, Ginny gave me some of her writings that turned into a book of her travels around the world for peace and justice.

I was amazed at her curiosity, her love of life, even with all the traumas that she, herself, had been through. I was struck by the way that she listened to others and absolutely refused to stop living life to her fullest. She was fearless in questioning what she saw as unjust, and her commitment to racial equity was striking.

She was arrested multiple times for peaceful, civil disobedience actions, even at the age of 86, for speaking out for more fair and just immigration policies.

Ginny always found meaning in politics and social justice activism, and her legacy lives on strong—in her books, her friendships, the tremendous work she did her entire life on behalf of survivors of violence, and her quest for justice for all.

Ginny saw the intersectionality of gender, race, and class very clearly. She was right there on every major issue that we fought for, whether that was a \$15 minimum wage, rights for immigrants, mass incarceration of Black and Brown people, sexual assault, and LGBTQ rights. It is fitting that The New York Times devoted a substantial part of one of their pages of obituaries to Ginny and her national impact.

I would like to commemorate Ginny’s lifetime of achievements, her decades of service to our community, and her never-ending dedication to the fight for justice. My heart is with her loving family and friends.

Mr. Speaker, may Ginny rest in peace. May Ginny rest in power. She will long be remembered and missed by all of us.

#### END SECRET IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BYRNE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, there are crossroads in the history of every great nation so historically significant, so fraught with dramatic consequences, that those in position to influence that nation’s direction are compelled to do all they can to ensure it does not fall to the dustbin of history.

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We have arrived at one of those moments. That is why, last week, my colleagues and I demanded this majority end their secret impeachment proceedings and bring them into the light of day.

Impeachment of the President of the United States is, next to the declaration of war, this body’s most solemn, important authority. Impeachment begins the process of removing the duly-elected Executive of the United States, who was chosen, not by this House, but by the American people.

In the past, this body has always treated that authority with the solemnity and respect that it demands. Certainly, during the Clinton and Nixon impeachments, this House respected our obligation. In this House, under this majority, no longer.

In the secretive, closed proceedings in the basement of the Capitol, the majority party has monopolized all power, withheld pertinent facts, denied the accused the right to participate, and offered the minority party little more than token rights, all outside the public eye. The American people, and even most elected Members of Congress, like myself, have been able to glean only whatever lies, leaks, and misinformation the majority disseminates.

During Watergate, this House specifically wrote in our rules that we cannot shut out the public, absent extraordinary circumstances, and for over 40 years our rules prohibited the exclusion of Members from attending hearings on investigations. Yet, this majority has put an end to those practices,